THE Secrets and wonders of *the worlde*.

A BOOKE RYGHT rare and ſtraunge, contayning many excellent properties, giuen to Man, Beaſtes, Foules, Fiſhes, and Serpents, Trees and Plants.

¶ *Abſtracted out of that excellent naturall Hiſtoriographer Plinie. Tranſlated out of French into English.*

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To the worshipfull and his very good friende Maister Rycharde Candler, as one that wysheth the fauour of God, long and happy life, encrease of worship, with continuall health and felicitie.

SO it is worshipfull Syr, I haue deuised with my selfe many times how to gratifie you with some token of my good will, but welth and abilitie lacking to accomplish my desired pretence, yet now at the last, I haue presumed knowing your wonted courtesies towards all men, to dedicate thys Abstract of Plinie, desiring you to take it wyth as good part as I haue meant it, till heereafter that some other matter come to my hande, & thus I bid you most hartely farewel in the Lord, who keep you & all yours, prosper & preserue you in all your good and godly enterprises.

Yours to vse. T. H.

To the Reader.

Here hast thou gentle Reader, set forth vnto thee this Booke, named The secretes and wonders of the worlde. Abstracted out of the syxtene fyrst bookes of that excellent naturall Historiographer Plinie, for the straungenes and worthinesse thereof, I referre thee to thine owne iudgement, requesting thee to take this in good part, and shortly shall be sette forth vnto thee three worthy bookes. The first is of the Cittuation of the worlde, written by Pomponius Mela. The second is a perfit Peregrination and true discouerie of Greece, Turkie, Arabia, and Siria, with the manner of their Citties, and their Antiquities: The thirde is Iulius Sollinus Pollihistorie, the which bookes thou shalt finde both to be pleasant and profitable. And thus I bid thee farewell in Christ, who kepe vs. Amen.

The Secretes and

wonders of the world, abſtracted

out of the principall of the naturall Hiſtoriographers.

PLINIE the natural Hiſtoriographer, was borne vnder the Emperor Tyberian, and died vnder Titus, the Emperor that deſtroyed Hieruſalem, after the death and paſſion of our Lorde Jeſus Chriſt, in which time he did attribute his workes. In the firſt booke (which is breefe,) he maketh his preambles. In the ſeconde he treateth of the world, and of other matters.

He deſcribeth that the world is alone and rounde, naturally vnmoueable, although that there are certaine places moueable, and that may moue, by the concauites of the earth, being full of wynde.

There are foure Elements, the Earth, the Water, and the Fyre aboue the Ayre, nére to the firſt Firmament. Which is fire natural, and therfore there néedeth no wood to continue the ſame.

Vnder the Earth are the Planets, which are called Strayers, and yet they moue leſſe thē the others, but it is of the mutation of their influences, and of the Firmament: among the which is the Sunne rector and the guider of the other Planets, principall gouernour of nature.

The other Starres are not attributed (as ſome doo think, as the greateſt and cleareſt to the rich: and the leaſt to the poore, and the obſcure and darke ſtarres, to thoſe that

of nature are infected. For we haue no such societie with the Starres, that they shoulde die with vs, and therefore they are equally deuided, seruing to eche one.

The Mone hath her Planet comming before her, as the Sunne hath the day Starre, she doth encrease and diminish, and sometimes is at the full, and sometimes shee hath hornes, euen as the Sunne doth giue and take away her clérenesse.

The earth is betwéene them both, the Mone is in the first heauen, the Sunne in the fourth, and when the one is high, the other is lowe, and the other Starres are more higher in the Skie, and therefore they séeme lesse then the Mone. The obscuritie and darkenes of the Mone, commeth by the humours of the earth, that is drawn or sucked vp from the earth.

By the Geometrie of this worlde, the Skade which is fortie roddes, doth containe 125. paces, the which are 525. fote. Sometimes there hath béene séene in the appearance thrée Sunnes, and thrée Mones.

In the Aire it raineth sometimes naturally stones, suckt vp by the vapours of the earth, sometime Frogges, and sometime blod in diuers figures.

The Heliotropium, in his floure, doth turne euery day and follow the Sunne.

The Ant doth neuer beginne to hourde vppe but in the full Mone.

The nature of the windes are diuers, according to the diuersitie of Countries, and they procéed of the earth, and of the vapours of the same, which causeth sometimes in many places Earthquakes.

The Thunders and Lightninges, do neuer fall in the winter, for the colonesse of the ayre doth kéepe them in and choakes them, and therefors they fall in the Sommer, and manie times they marre the Wine, without touching the vessell.

There was a woman at Rome, whose childe was slaine within

within her wombe, by thunder and lightning, and the woman had no hurt at all.

Theſe things there are that neuer feele any harme by thunders and lightnings: the Laurel tree on the Earth, the Eagle in the Skie, and the Seacalfe in the Sea, for they neuer fall vpon their ſkinnes, therefore beſt aſſured are they that are ſo clad.

Naturally there are ſignes and tokens in the earth, the Sea, and the Aire, and therefore it hath rained ſometimes Blood, Stones, Woll, yea great ſtones accumulated in the ayre by the coldneſſe thereof.

The Rainebowe is not ſeene in a cloſe and rainy day, but the Sunne beames entring into the concauites of the Earth, do reflere the Sunne, and make varietie of colours, by the mixture of the cloudes in the aire, and is ſeene moſt commonly in the Sommer. Alſo there are neuer lightly ſeene aboue two Rainebowes.

The earth is the mother of all liuing creatures. In the aire is ſeene many times darknes and cloudes, the Haiſes are deriued of the waters, but the earth is lowly, ſeruing to all creatures, the bringeth forth Corne, Wine, fruites, and all kind of thinges pertaining to man. Shee bringeth forth Iron, Lead, Golde, Siluer, precious Stones, and Herbes, ſeruing vnto mans helth, yea, if that a Serpent chaunce to bite any perſon, the earth will not receiue that Serpent when it is dead.

The earth is compaſſed round about with waters, the which is more knowne by experience, then by arguments, and ſome part therof is not inhabited towards the North, becauſe of the great cold.

An other part is not inhabited becauſe of the extreame heate, towards the South.

The middle of the earth is the Centry, to the which moſt waightieſt things do take hold.

In ſome places there is no ſhadow of the Sunne, ſpecially in Alexandria the great, where as there is a deepe

well without shadowe.

Anaxemenes Milesius, was the first founders of Dials.

There are many signes of movings, and mutations of times, without great appearance, as in ỳ Sea, when that without winde, the waues do rise and rage. And in the Skie, when that there is a long stripe or line: and when that the well waters are troubled.

Two mountaines haue bene seene naturally hitte and touch one another, as if they had foughten, the waters meeting together to striue and meruailously to encrease, and beastes to dye.

In Asia twelue Cities were subuerted by the Earthquakes, without perceiuing thereof at Rome.

Nere vnto Rome there are two hundreth acres of grounde, the which doth shake when there are horses running thereon.

In the Ile of Paphos there is a place where there did neuer fall rayne. And in the same Ile Nea in the Cittie of Troados, the sacrifices do neuer putrifie nor rot.

Nere to Harpasa a towne in Asia, there is a great Mountaine, that one may shake with their finger, but if you put your whole strength to it, it remaineth vnmouable.

There are two Mountaines nere to the flode of Nyle, the nature of them are diuers, for the one retayneth vpon, the other casteth it off, in such sort, that if any of their shoes be clouted with nayles, that goe vpon the said hil, they can neither goe nor stand, but are cast off, and on the other hil, their shoes will sticke fast.

In the Cittie of Charagena, there is a certaine grounde that healeth all kind of sores and diseases, the Sea doth purge in the full Mone: and the fluctuations of the Seas commeth by the Sunne and Mone, the which causeth it. In the bie Sea there neuer falleth snowe, the Sea is most hottest in Winter, and coldest in Sommer. Of fresh waters there are diuers sortes.

In Dodone is the Fountaine called Iupiters Spring, which

which doth kindle firebrandes, it diminisheth at None, and encreaseth at midnight, and then afterwardes decreaseth, and faileth at midday. There are many hote waters, because of the smoke & closenesse of the hilles, from whence these hote waters spring.

There are Springes that will make blacke Sheepe become white, and other waters that maketh white sheepe become blacke, by continuance of drinking, and others that the Ewes ỳ drink in them their milke will become blacke.

At Lincestis, there is a Fountaine of water, that wyll make them that drinke thereof drunken.

Also in Paphlagonia, and in ỳ field Galenus, in the Ile of Andro, there is a Fountaine or spring, that rendereth Wine euery yeere in the Nonas of Januarie.

In a fielde called Carrimensis, in Spayne, there is a Riuer that will make the fishes that are therein, to seeme of the colour of Gold, and if they are put into any other water, they will seeme as other fishes.

Among the meruayles of Fyre, the Mountaine called Ethna, in Silicia, burneth continually, the flames wherof are seene aboue the hill toppe. An other hyll that is called Chimera, burneth in like manner, the fire of which hyll is sooner quenched with earth or with hay, then with water.

In the thyrd, fourth, fifth, and firt bookes, Plinie describeth the earth, the waters and the Ilandes, and deuideth the worlde into Asia, Affrica, and Europa. Asia containeth the halfe of the worlde, in the which is Armenia, Capadocia, Albania, Suauia, where as there is no mettall but golde. Scithies, where as is the sweete Sea, and there are trées that bring forth silke, ready to spinne.

India, where there are people very riche, they labour with Elephants, and go to warre with them. Their king hath ordinarily fiue hondred thousand fotemen, thirtye thousand horsemen, & nine thousand Camels to his gages, and to his daily cost, and when they be so olde that they can scarse see, nor can liue no longer, they cast themselues into

a great fire.

Beyonde the Indians, is the Ile called Taprobane, where as is the Gréne Sea, and there is planted precious stones, with mettales of gold and siluer.

The men of that Country are more greater then others, they sell their marchandise by making of signes, the Mone neuer shineth with the aboue fyre houres, they haue small edifices or buildings, & their victuals neuer wareth deare: for their God they haue Hercules. They do electe and chose an olde man to their King, which hath no children, and if he chaunce to haue any whilst hee is king, they do kill them, to that ende that the kingdome be not inherited by their elected king: they do constitute xxx. gouernours, without whose assent none can bee condemned to death. If their king doth misdoe, they do punish him, or depose him from the crowne.

This nation taketh great delight in the chase of Tigers and Elephants, and doth abounde in corne and fruites, they do delight to fishe for shell fishes, which are there very great, in so much that one may hide themselues in their shelles.

Alexandria the great was founded by the great King Alexander, and nére vnto that is the redde Sea, by the repercussion of the Sunne, that doth so colour it, or els for that the moodde and the grauell is such, or for that it is the nature of the water.

Also Siria and Arabia, whose people are tanned & beary all saue the head, and they are apparelled with the skinnes of fish.

There is also Mesopotanie, Babilon, Assiria, Arabia, the flood of Tyger, hath his originall in a fountaine of Armenia.

In the Ile of Sagaros, there can no dogge liue, for as sone as he entereth into the Ile, he turneth round till hee fall downe dead.

The Sabiens are rich with the fertilitie of their Fo-

rests,

reſts, with mettals, Honny, and Ware.

The Candeans liue with Serpents, and in the Ile of Gadaudes was firſt found Popenjayes.

Idumea, Iuda, Hieruſalem, Galile, Siria, Paleſtin, which was the firſt founder of Letters, and at the firſt, in ſtæd of Letters, vſed certaine figures of beaſtes.

Alſo there is a Nation called Heſſeneans, lyuing wythout wyues, and without lecherie. When they are dead, they are caſt into the Sea, they liue without money, and grow of the dead.

Of the Ethiopians there are diuers formes and kindes of men. Some there are towards the Eaſt, that haue neither noſe nor noſtrelles, but the face all full. Others that haue no vpper lippe, they are without tongues, and they ſpeake by ſignes, and they haue but a little hole to take their breath at, by the which they drinke with an Oten ſtrawe.

There are ſome called Syrbote, that are eyght fote high they liue with the chaſe of Elephants.

In a part of Affrick, be people called Ptoemphane, for their king they haue a dogge, at whoſe fanſie they are gouerned, to whom they do pronoſticate their doings, and their conduct in warre.

Towards the weſt there is a people called Arimaſpie, that hath but one eye in their forehead, they are in the deſert and wyld Country.

The people called Agriphagi, liue with the fleſh of Pãthers and Lyons: and the people called Antropomphagi, which we call Canibals, liue with humaine fleſh.

The Cinamolgi, theyr heads are almoſt like to the heads of dogges.

Affrica aunciently called Libia, doth containe the Moores, and ỹ pillers of Hercules, (among the ſlowes) there is Onylus that doth ingender Cocodrils.

There are goodly Forreſts with vnknowne trées, ſome of the which trées beare ſmall threads, of the which is made

made clothing of Cotton.

Cyrenes and Syrtes, make their houses of salt stones, cut out of the mountaines, there is the mountaine of Giry, the which doth ingender and bring forth many precious stones.

In Libie, which is at the ende of the Ethiopes, there are people, differing from the common order of others, they haue among them no names, and they curse the Sun for his great heate, by the which they are all blacke saning their teeth, and a little the palme of their hands, and they neuer dreame. The others called Troglodites, haue Caues and holes in the ground, and haue no other houses. Others called Gramantes, they make no marriages, but all women are common, Gamphasantes, they goe all naked.

Blemny is a people so called, they haue no heades, but haue their mouth and their eyes in their breasts. And others there are that go more by training of their handes then with their feete. There are gathered the spices, and there is nothing that they are afraid of, but of great dogs, that will barke at them, and bite them.

Africk beginneth beyonde the Realme of Spayne and Grenado, and is deuided in the Sea of Europa, as betwen Douer and Calis, there beginneth ẏ kingdoms of Feez, of Tunis, of Barbaria, of Carthage, & of others of ẏ Ethiopians

Europa beginneth from the Sea Meditarene, so called, because it is a flood in the middest of the worlde. Upon this Sea that deuideth Asia and Europa, the King Xerxes caused to be made a bridge of shippes, such a number he hadde for the warre.

Europa containeth Rome ẏ auncient Cittie, the plentiful Italy, Venice, descended of ẏ Troyans, Grece, Thessalia Acaia, Macedonia, and Thessalie, where as is a flood called Peneus, nauigable in the middest, for into the said flood entreth the Riuer of Orcon, but his water swimmeth aboue the other, without mingling together as doth Dyle. Italy hath the noble Riuer of Poste, bearing baines of golde.

In

In the Iles of Pont, there are people that liue with the Egs of wilde Foule, others that haue feete like Horſes, whoſe eares are ſo great and ſo long, that therewith they couer their whole bodies.

Europe doth containe Germanie, which is hie and baſe, Almaine, Burgony, Sauoy, Brittaine, Gaule that is deuided into three partes.

From the Riuer of Leſcault to ỹ Riuer of Spaine, is called Gaule the faire, frō Spaine to Gyrrond, is Gaule ỹ ancient and containeth Lionois, and from Girrond to the hilles of Pirennes, that deuideth Spaine and France, is Aquicaine.

Spaine alſo is of Europa wher as is Cathelognia, Araragon, Caſtilian, Portingall, Syuill, Andeloſia, Leon, Gaſicia, and the kingdome of Granado, euen to the Sea.

¶ The ſeauenth Booke treateth of Manne.

THe World hath brought forth many things, of the which Man is almoſt the leaſt. Her hath clothed the Beaſtes, Birdes, Fiſhes and Trees, with ſkynnes, feathers, ſcales, barke, and otherwiſe. But man cōmeth forth all naked, ready to weepe, and lightlie before fortie dayes he doth not laugh: he that ought to raigne ouer the beaſtes on the earth, is at the beginning weaker then any, he kndweth nothing without he be taught, neyther to ſpeake nor to goe, and naturally doth nothing but weepe.

Naturally the beaſtes ſeeke their liuing, flie from their enemie, ſwimme, with many other thinges giuen them of nature. The Lyons do not warre betweene themſelues, the Serpents do not bite one another, but men ſtudy how to deſtroy one another by warres, and diſſentions.

Men neuer lightly in all points reſemble one like another in their faces, the which commeth by the diuerſitie of the cogitations of their parents, the which maketh their

similitudes so farre vnlike: and therefore the brute beasts that haue no such varieties in their thoughtes, engender none but their like.

Men there are called Arimaspi, that haue but one eye in their forehead, which incessantly warre against the Gryphons about mettals, and they find in the ground golde and other mettals. Those that are toward ỹ end of the West, drinke in dead mens sculles.

In Albania, some haue their eyes yellow, ỹ commeth to them in their youth, & they se better by night then by day.

In Affrica in some places there are a great multitude of Serpents, whose properties they vse for the tryall of their wiues, chefely after thys sort.

If the husbandes will haue probation of the honestie of their wiues: they will present their children before the Serpents, which will flye away if that the children be legitimate, but if that the Serpents remaine and feare not then are they bastards.

When they are bitten with Serpents, they put their spittle vpon the place for to heale it, specially their fasting spittle, for ỹ Serpent feareth mans spittle as hote water.

In India there are hie men, and also meruailous hye beastes, as for a witnesse, there are Dogges as greate as Asses, trées as hie as an Archer can scarce shoote to the top, and vnder the shadow of one Figge trée, may a hundred horses stand, because of the fertilitie of the land, the temperaunce of the ayre, and the aboundance of waters, there are men fiue cubites in height, the which neuer vse to spit, nor are troubled with the payne of heade, eyes or teeth, and are seldome sicke.

Others there are in the Mountaines, with heades lyke Dogs. In a part of India the women neuer beare children but once, whose children ware straight way olde.

And others called Sciopedæ ỹ haue their féete so broade that when they are layd, they couer them therewith from the heate of the Sunne, and they be very swift in running

Some

Some toward the Eaſt haue no heads, but haue eyes in theyr ſhoulders, and others called Epithamai Pigmei, that are of one yarde hie.

In the farther part of India towards the Eaſt, neere to the Riuer of Gangis, there is a people clad with leaues, that liue by ſmelling, they neuer eate nor drinke in theyr iourneies, they beare flowers and rotes to ſmell at, & they are eaſily killed by filthy ſmelles and ſauours.

There are little men called Pigmei, among which the higheſt paſſe not the height of two cubites, hauing a whol ſome ayre, and pleaſaunt country where they dwell, the which men are moleſted with Cranes, as writeth Homer, therefore it is no maruell though often times they are caried away with thoſe Cranes.

In the ſpring time the Pigmei aſſemble together mounted vpon Sheepe and Goates, armed with dartes and arrowes, for to deſcend downe to the ſea, and for the ſpace of three monethes, conſume and breake the Cranes Egges, and kill the yong ones, otherwiſe they would ſo multiplie that thoſe little men ſhould neuer reſt in quiet.

Some there are in the vallies called Pandore, that liue two hundreth yeres, in their youth hauing white haire, in age their haires become blacke.

There is a people that liueth but forty yeres, whoſe wiues do bring forth children at the age of ſeauen yeres.

There are people that haue long hairie tayles growing. Theſe things and others hath nature made monſtrous for our examples.

Among ỹ women there are diuers childings, ſome haue had fiue children, ſome eight, and ſome nine, and ſometime children of diuers kindes, which are called Hermaphrodites, which are both man and woman.

There hath beene that haue had in their life time thirty Children, and among the meruailes of the worlde, a childe being newe borne dyde enter againe into his mothers wombe, in the Cittie of Saguntra.

And it is no fable nor tale, to haue ſeene women and maides tranſformed into men. The Females are ſooner engendred then the Male, and become ſoneſt olde, the Females do moue in their mothers wombe, moſt on the left ſide, and the Males on the right ſide.

And Plinie reciteth to haue ſeene a Maid, on the night of her marriage, to be naturally tranſformed into a man, and incontinent her beard to grow, and ſhe to be married againe to a woman.

If that a woman bring forth two children at one burthen, lightly there is ſhort life, either to the Mother, or to one of her children, and if they be both Males, or Females, then are they lightly of a ſhort life.

Among the women there is no certaine time preſixed of their trauailings with child, for ſome be deliuered in ſeuen monthes, ſome in eight, and ſome cõmonly in nine monethes. Alſo ſometime at ten and eleuen monethes.

Before the ſeuenth month the childe hath no life, the tenth day after ſhe hath conceiued. Paine in the heade, a ſhadowe or miſt before the eyes, no taſte nor reliſſe in meates, and a vndigeſting ſtomack, are ſignes of conception. That woman that bringeth forth a Male childe, hath better colour, and eaſier deliuerance.

Miſerable is the condition of Man. For the Princes by this meanes haue their originall, and are ſubiect to Fortune, and hath nature as others.

We reade of a Romaine Prince that died in the morning in pulling on his hoſe, an other died with the ſtinging or biting of a Grape, an other was choaked with a haire in eating of Milke.

Scipio Affricanus was the firſt called Cæſar, for that Cæſus fuit matris Vterus) his mothers wombe was opened, for him to paſſe out.

Of thoſe that are cripple, lame, and counterfeite of nature, commeth whole limmed and perfect children, in their members; and ſometimes of perfect and well proportioned

people,

people commeth lame and vnperfect children.

A woman doth not beare children after fiftie yeeres, and there are many that cease at forty.

As touching men, we reade truely of a Prince, which at the age of foure score and fiue yeeres begat a child.

When Cato was borne, his Father was foure score yeeres olde.

Vnto children their teeth come commonly at seuen monethes, the seuenth yeere they renue, for then their teeth fal, and there commeth to them others, and some are borne with teeth. And if that a dead body be buried, the teeth will neuer burne but remaine whole. Vnto some their teeth faile them at middle age, commonly a man hath thirtie two teeth, and he that hath more, is esteemed to bee the longer liuer.

Zoroastes did laugh that day he was borne, yea that with the very force of laughing he did reiect the hand that was vpon his head, for the placing and fashioning of his head and setling of his braines.

A man is as long from the sole to the heade, as the extending or spreading abroade of his armes, counting from the great fingers.

Men do waie more then women, the dead bodies waie more then the liuing, and those that are asleepe, waie more then they that are awake.

Some liue without marow in their bones, and therefore they neuer thirste, and for this cause women drinke lesse then men: and such do neuer sweate.

It is recited of Crassus the Senatour, that he did neuer laugh. Socrates the great clarke, was neuer seene merry nor ioyfull, nor angry at one time more then an other, and therefore mens complections are diuers.

In Rome hath beene seene a Princesse called Antonia Drusi neuer to spette, Pomponius neuer to belke. The strength of men hath beene great, and more in one then an other. It is read of one that with one hande did holde a

Chariot, that three horses could not make to goe forwarde nor remoue.

Hercules, did carry his great Mule on his backe.

Pulius Saluius did beare two hundreth on his feete, two hundreth in his hands, and two hundreth on his shoulders so being loden or charged with fiue hondred waight, went vpon a ladder.

Plinie writeth to haue seene one named Athanatus, to haue a Jacke on his backe waying fiue hundred waight, going to a play with shoes on his feete waying fifty pound waight a peece.

Milo set his foote in a place, from which place, there was no man able to make him goe backe or remoue. If that he held a staffe in his hand, there was no man able to take it away or withe it out of his fist.

For running there hath beene many light and nimble men, that would runne a thousand a hundred & threescore furlongs a day and more.

Also there are some that haue theyr sight very singuler.

We reade of a man called Strabo, of the country of Sicilia, that is toward the East, to reckon & count the ships that parted from Carthage for to enter into the South sea.

Cicero did recite that he did see the Iliades of Homer in verse written, being included in a Nut shell, so smal were the figures.

Marmecides made a Cart or Wagon so little, that a flye did couer it. And he made a ship that a Bee might couer it with both her winges.

For a trueth there haue beene people ỹ haue heard battailes and fighting fiftie Leagues of, for they haue counted the time and houres of the assaultes. The memory hath beene very singuler to some.

Cyrus King of Persia, had the memory to know and call euery one of his armie by theyr names.

Methridates the king did talke one day to hys people, in two & twenty languages without stutting or stammering

Others

Others lose their memory by fantasies, or otherwyse haue forgotten their vnderstanding.

Messalla the Orator, did forget by grieuous sickenesse hys sciences, yea hys owne name (in such sort) that he knewe not from whence he was.

Marueilous was ỳ memory of Iulius Cæsar, the which named to foure Scribes or writers at one time, and in the meane time, he read, writ, and heard, & if he had no other affaires, he would name to seauen. He fought 52. battailes.

And Marcellus 40. Cæsar in his battailes is reputed to haue slayne of hys enemies 1192. thousand men.

Pompeus did spoyle and take from the Pirates, and sea robbers, against whom he was sent by ỳ Romaines 876. ships. Moreouer Cæsar had this constancy, that the letters that Scipio did send him for to betray Pompeus, he cast in the fire, without reading them.

Cato was accused to the Senatours 42. times, and alwaies absolued. Sicinus dictator of Rome sustained 6. score battailes: he had fine and forty woundes before, and not one behind. Sergius was a worthie warrier, he deliuered Cremona from the siege, kept Placentia, tooke in Fraunce twelue Castels and Townes. He had his right hand cut off, and he made one of Iron, with the which he fought foure battailes.

Plentiful thinges are found worthy of memory, throrow all partes, among the which, it commeth to my remembraunce, of a woman taken in Rome for to dye for offence, and being put into straight prison there to bee famished, her daughter had licence of the Jailer to goe see her euery day, but she was searched for feare least shee shoulde bring her mother foode.

In the ende it was founde, that euery day she did gyue her mother suck with her breastes, and for to satisfie her, she came daily.

The Senators hauing intelligẽce therof, did pardon the mother for the vertue that was in her daughter, & did appoint

point them a liuing during their liues. Marualous are the operations of humaine creatures, among others onely of paintings, that do resemble the liuing so nere, that there resteth nothing but the speech.

The king Attallus bought a table or Picture of a Painter, which cost a hundreth Markes. Cæsar bought two for eyght hundreth Markes.

Many age hath bene reputed great among the ancients, which do name Princes and Kinges to haue lyued eyght hundreth yeres, and a thousand yeres, but it is by the varietie of yeres, for some make the Sommer a yere, and the Winter an other yere, and others make three monthes a yere, as the Arcadians, and you must not stay nor iudge thinges by the constellation of the firmament.

For in one present houre many are borne as well Seruaunts as Maisters, Kinges and Magistrates, whose fortunes are diuers and contrarie.

Many examples we haue of sicknesses. Rublius Cornelius Rufus, in dreaming to haue lost his sight, became blinde and lost his sight. Some there are that liue but till middle age, and others that die in their youth, and nature dooth giue a man nothing better then short life.

To liue long, the senses and vnderstanding become blunt, the whole members feele dolour, the sight, & hearing and the going faile, the teeth also, and the instruments of meates: therefore age is but paine, and there is a tyme prefixed to liue.

We reade no better example then of Zenophilus the Musitian, that liued a hundreth and fiue yeres without sicknesse. The signes of death, are to laugh in the furor and greefe of the maladie or sicknesse, to be bolle in folding or doubling the clothes of his bedde with his handes, to boide from one in sleeping behind, a fearefull looke, with other things, and therefore seeing that by experience we se innumerable signes of death, therefore there is no certaintie. Sicknesses are diuers both to olde and young.

Sirius

Sirius died by the multitude of Serpentes proceeding from his body.

Some haue had an Ague all their life time. Mecænas was seauen yéeres in the end of his daies without sléepe.

Antipater liued long without sickneſſe, sauing that euery yéere on that day he was borne, he had the ague.

We reade of one that liued 157. yéeres, that slept in his age 57. yéeres, and wakened as though he had slept but one houre. Others that haue returned a fote from their graue, when they were borne to be buried.

Pompeus caused a mans head to be smitten of, which when it was laide againe to the body, did speake an houre both to the maister of the house, and to many others of the house. Death bringeth repentance. Some die for ioy: men in the hearing of ioyfull newes, of victories, and women to see their children.

The father of Iulius Cæsar died in putting on his hose, and felt before no harme. Some in winking, some in writing, and others in diuers maners as we daily se by experience. Auncietly the vse was among the Romaines to burie the dead, but for the often battailes of the Romaines that had al the world in their subiection, they vse to burne the dead.

Among men Liber Pater founde first the meanes to sell and buy, also Diademes for kinges, and for triumphes.

The Lady Ceres found the meanes to sowe corne, and to grinde it, and therefore she was called a Goddesse. For before they vsed Acornes.

The Assirians found first the meane to write Letters, but the inuention hath bene since ỳ beginning of ỳ world.

Two brethren in Athens founde firste the meanes to make houses and bricks.

Gellius Doxius inuented lathing and loming of walles, for before they had Canes and holes in the grounde, and they toke example of ỳ Swallowes, which do make their nestes.

Cynira ſon to Agriope, foũd out mettal of copper, braſſe, & of lead, he made firſt many hãmers therwith. Danaus was the firſt in Grecia ẏ made wels, & digged for water. Thraſon made the firſt walles & towres. The Lidians found the meanes to dreſſe wols. Arachneus found ẏ means to make Linnen & canuas. The Egiptians ẏ art of medicine. Lidius to mingle & temper mettals together. Erichtonus foũd ſiluer Cadmeus gold in ẏ mountain of Pãgy. The Ciclopiãs were the firſt workers of ſmal yron work. Corebus ẏ Athenian made earthẽ pots. Theodore ẏ Samian made ẏ firſt keyes. Palamides ẏ meaſures & waights. Phrigies ẏ charrets & wagons. Penius the firſt trader for Merchandiſe. Ariſteus to make Oyle and hony. Briges of Athens did firſt yoke Oxen to Cart and Plough. The Lacedemonians founde Harneſſe, and habiliments for war, Launces, ſpears, ſwordes, Bucklers &c. Cares ẏ Bowe & Arrowes. The Phenitians ẏ croſſe bowes. Belerophons firſt mounted vpõ horſes. Palamides in ẏ war betweẽ ẏ Grekes & the Troyans, found the order of ſtãdarde, ſignes, pennõs, ſtreamers, to giue warning & to keepe watch. Iaſon did firſt ſaile on ẏ Sea in long Ships, or Galleys. Before ẏ time there were made little ones of wood, & hides: & ſince that time ſome haue added to thẽ maſts, ſailes, cabels, tacklings, & many other thinges, that we ſe by ẏ experience to be neceſſary. The firſt dials were made at Rome wt water, according to ẏ courſe of the Sunne, & ſince they are reduced to houſes & Churches, as it is ſeene at this preſent, which was very agreable to the Romaines. Finally, among all the knowledge ẏ man hath (Plinie) thinketh this to be the chiefeſt point, for man to know himſelfe, of what eſtate ſoeuer he bee.

The eight booke treateth of beaſtes that are on the Earth.

IN the Earth there is no beaſt greater then the Elephant, they haue knowledge to vnderſtand their Countrey ſpeche, they haue obedience, and vnderſtande their dueties and charges, they neuer paſſe the Sea till that

that their maſter or gouernour doth promiſe to bring them home againe, they kneele downe for to be loden, & carry the Ladies letters in feare, prudẽce & equitie: their teeth are of Ivorie, & their other bones there are made goodly workes, they are full of clemencie, and if they chance to find a man ſtraied out of his way, they knowe it, and will leade him through ẏ foreſt into his way: but if they find a company of men ſeeking to chaſe thẽ, then naturally they know their enemies, as other beaſts do. The females neuer haue but one yõgin their lines, they liue 200. & 300. yeres, they loue the ſhallow & cleare waters, for becauſe of their greatneſſe they can not ſwim, they eate ſtones & earth, they feare cold they will caſt to ẏ ground wt their fronts or foreheads, trees for to eate ẏ fruit. Among ẏ beaſts they hate Mice & Rats, and they will not fæde where as they haue run and taſted. They increaſe in ẏ borders of Affrica, & the greateſt in India, where as there are Dragons ſo puiſſant ẏ they fight wt the Elephãts. They are tamed by famine, & when they are tamed, they carie Caſtles on their backs in ſtead of ſaddles wherin there may ſtand 6. or 8. men, & toward ẏ Caſt they make in them ẏ moſt part of their battailes, although ẏ they being wounded or hurt do retire. There were Elephãts at Rome, but they were ſlaine wt ſhot, for ẏ Romaines would not nourith thẽ, nor giue thẽ to Princes. The Ethiopians make thẽ their veniſon, & they kil thẽ wt ſhooting & caſting darts, which they caſt on thẽ ſtanding in trees, where ẏ Elephants vſe to paſſe, or els they take thẽ in holes or caues in the earth couered aboue, they neuer lie downe, but ſleepe leaning againſt great trees, & they ẏ know their repayre, wil ſawe ẏ tree ſo far, ẏ when they come to reſt thẽ againſt the tree, it breaketh, & they fal down, then they kill thẽ, (for being once down, they cã neuer riſe again. The blood of Elephãts is very cold, & therefore ẏ Dragõs & ſerpents in ẏ countrey, do aſſemble vnder their eares & on their bodies, & ſucke from them ſo much blood, that they therewith dye.

Dragons there are in Ethiopia, of ten fadoms long.

in Iodia there haue beene found Serpents of a hundreth fote long, and some will flye in the ayre to catch byrdes in flying.

In Affrica there is a great number of wylde Horses, and in Asia great Asses like vnto Mares, but for their long eares. So writeth Aristotle the wise, which was appointed by Alexander the great, to describe the diuersitye and nature of beastes.

The Lyon is full of noblenesse & clemency, the Lionesse for the first time bringeth forth fiue, the next yeere after foure, then three, and when she bringeth but one, then shee ceaseth. The young ones are two monethes without moouing, and fyue monethes before they can goe, they do soner assaile men then women, and neuer yong children, vnlesse it be for great famine.

In their age they loue and follow men, when that they can no more seeke their pray, and they liue till their teeth fall out. By their clemencie they demaunde nothing of those that prostrate themselues before them, and their yre is mitigate by prayers, as we haue seene by the experience of women that name themselues straungers, and poore vagabondes, but they are fierce to those that striue against them, their taile doth demonstrate their amitie and furor, as doth the eares of Horses. When they are chased they neuer hide them, they knowe and pursue among others those that hurt them.

The female if that her yong ones are taken, closeth her eyes against those that chase them, to the end that she feare not their weapons.

Hanus was the first that daunted or tamed their fiercenesse, and they are taken in holes that are made of purpose in the ground. In Syria they are all blacke.

The Panthers are also ful of clemencie. We reade that if the female meete a man straied or lost in the woods, that fleeth for feare of her, she will compasse him mouing with her taile, shewing vnto him a signe of amitie and loue,

and

and after that he is allured, she will leade him into a caue or hole, where as are fallen her yong ones by misfortune, which the man pulleth out, and then thee tumbleth & playeth before him to giue him thankes.

The Tygers are very light and nimble, therefore those that steale their yong ones, as soone as the female smelleth them lost, she smelleth their way and runneth after them, and when she is spied of those that haue their yong ones, they let one of them fall, the which she taketh vp, and carieth it to her repayre, and in the meane time they escape with the rest, and bring them to their shippes.

Camels they are driuen to passure toward the East as we do sheepe.

Wild Dogs haue handes and feete almost like men.

In the North part there are marueilous swift beastes, which haue the vpper lippe so long, that when they will feede they go backward.

The Wolfe before he be seene, will easily drawe from a man his breath, they couple not with the females but iii. dayes in the yeere. There are wild Wolues, which in eating of their pray, if they turne once about, forget their pray, and goe againe to seeke another.

Among the Serpents the Basilick dooth infect and kill people with his loke.

There are innumerable kindes of others, whereof some haue double heads at both endes, for to cast vomime. For the byting of an Aspis, there is no remedy but to cutte that off that he hath touched.

The Crocodils are ingendred in Nile, a Ryuer of Egypt, which haue foure feete, the skinne very hard, and they haue no mouing but the vpper lippe, and they make as many egges as Geese, and they haue sharpe clawes for their defence, in the day they remaine on the earth, and the night in the waters, when they open their throate in sleeping, are little birdes called Trochilos that will picke & cleanse their teeth, in the which they take great delight.

The Storke doth shew the maner how to take glisters, for by her nature she filleth her necke with water, and behind with her beake, maketh infusion into her belly for to clense her.

And many other beastes naturally know the herbes that for them are most proper.

The Swallowe knoweth home to finde an herbe called Chelidonia, which serueth for her yong ones, when they re eyes are endamaged.

Of little beastes we finde Cities destroyed and people driuen away. In Spayne with Conies. In Thessalie with Moles. In Fraunce with Frogs. In Affrick with Locustes. In the Ile of Ciclados with Rats. In Italy with Serpents. In Ethiopia with Scorpions.

Hyena is sayd to be a beast of double nature, Male and Female, they will hearken at the Cottes of shepheards, & learne the proper name that a man is called by, & calling him, when the man is come forth, they will straight way kill him, and they will call Dogges. They are found in Affrica, which is the cause of so many wild Asses, that they ingender, the Males do correct the yong ones by byting, they will cut the trées along the Riuers, as with a knyfe, they haue tayles like to fishes.

Deare that are oppressed with dogges, if they can finde no water for their refuge, then they retire to man: the Female beare eight weekes, and oftentimes two, and for to bring them forth, they séke secrete places, not nere the hie waies accustomed by men.

The Hinde teacheth her yong ones to runne, to feare, and to leape, the Males that haue left the Females, haue their mussell blacke, when they know themselues heavy, they séke secrete places, they will stand still to heare the cry of dogs, they runne with the wynde, to take away the smell of the trase, they reioyce to heare whistling, and to heare a noyse of singing.

Moreouer the Hart is simple, and all things are to him

maruai-

marueilous, if that he see a man with a bowe, or a crosse bowe, he looketh more on them, then on the man, ẏ Males haue hornes, and in the spring time they cast their hornes, that day that they lease theyr hornes, they hide themselues as al astonied & sorrowfull, as they that haue lost their armours.

It is sayde that the right horne can not be founde, for that they hide them in the grounde. At the burning of the hornes, the Serpents flye away: their hornes grow til they be three score yeeres old, and the said time passed, there commeth vp others like, and thē they neuer fall after that: there is no knowledge of their age but their age is known by their teeth, they being without hornes feede in the night and when their hornes beginne to come, they will butte and runne against the trees, they liue a hundreth yeeres, they neuer haue the Feuer or Ague, and therefore some dames alwayes delight to breake their fast with venison, by the which meanes they haue liued a hundreth yeeres without hauing the Ague.

Camelion liueth not but by the ayre, and chaungeth his colour according to the thing he toucheth, sauing white and redde, they ingender in Affrica, and in India.

The Beares doo ioyne with the Females, in the beginning of Winter, not as other foure footed beastes doo, for the Male and the Female lie downe embracing, and after that they doo retyre in sundry caues, and the Female dooth bring forth her yong ones within thirtie daies, and moste commonly bringeth fiue, which haue the skinne white, deformed without hayre, and eyes, and there appeareth but their clawes, in licking of them they are figured.

There is nothing so little of man, as to see the Beare bring foorth her yong, she hideth her foure monethes, and the Male fortie dayes, they couche and lye vppon softe leaues, and the first fourteene daies they sleepe so soundly, that you shal scarce waken thē with strokes, then they fasten much, and their fat or grease is conuenable to many

medicines,

medicines, also to keepe haire from sheading.

They being weakened for the most part stande vp, and liue with the licking of their fore feete, they warme theyr yong against their breasts, they haue little blode about the heart, and lesse in the body, they haue little eyes, and as feeble or weake heads as the Lyon hath strong, therfore they defende their heades with their fore feete, when they fall and leape from the Rockes, or when they are bayted with Dogges. The Dogges among all other beastes that vnto vs are common, are most faithfull.

We haue true histories of men that haue beene defended from theeues by theyr Dogges, other haue fought to reuenge their maisters death, and constrained the murtherer to confesse the deede.

Two hundreth Dogs did rescue by force the king Garamantus, beeing taken by the hands of his enemies.

Many people haue assembled Dogges together for the warre. We reade of Dogges that haue cast themselues into the fire, when in times past their masters body haue beene burned.

We reade also of a Dog of Nicomides the king of Bythinia, to haue almost torne the Queene in peeces, for that she played familiarly with the king, the Dog thinking it had bene for harme.

A Senatour of Rome, was defended by his Dogge on a night, returning to his house, from the handes of those, that would haue put him to death.

At Rome a prisoners Dogge would neuer depart from the prison doore, and when his maister was dead, he would eate nothing, and when bread was giuen him he brought it to his maisters mouth. The same Dog was seene openly to holde vp his maisters body beeing cast into the Riuer of Tyber. They know their maister, and vnderstand hys voice, aboue all other beastes they do best know a mans voyce, and their names, they do remember the wayes and fourneies be they neuer so farre off, and there is none of so

long

long a memorie (except man.) In theyr chase they haue great diligence, specially houndes.

In India they tie yroude Bitches to trées, and the Tygers do couer them, by the which meanes commeth fierce and cruell Dogges.

The King of Albania did giue to Alexander the great, a dog of meruailous bigbnesse, which would take Lyons and Elephants. The Females haue whelpes three times a yére lightly, and they carry them two monethes, they are borne blinde, they can not sée till seauen dayes after they be whelped: If she bring but one whelp, it séeth not till the ninth day, the better whelpe is that that the Bitch bringeth out first, or that that séeth last.

Horses are faithfull, and full of great knowledge, for they know theyr maisters, and they that attende on them. Many are singuler in their doings, the Males liue til fifty yéres, and the females lesse, at fiue yéres the males grow no more, and the females but fiue yéres. Among the beastes they haue least fertilitie.

The most egrest and fiercest Horses, put theyr nose muselled deepest in the water to drinke, and haue almost as many diseases as men. Asses there hath bene bought for foure hundreth Crownes.

In Acaia they are much requested to haue Mules. They feare colde, the Males are very slow in their worke, they do beare as do Mares, and in thirty monthes the yong ones are ready to helpe themselues. After they are horsed they must be constrained to runne, or els they would reiect the séede by making water.

The females beare all their life, which is thirty yéres, they be afraide to wette theyr féete, and they neuer drinke but in small and shallow waters, where they are accustomed to drinke drie footed, the Females do hide themselues when they bring forth, in darke places, that they bee not séene of men, they will not passe the bridges when the Sunne shineth in the water, it is marualle that they run

not made for thirſt, for he that daily changeth their water or Riuer accuſtomed to drinke at, muſt conſtraine them perforce to drinke.

The little Mule is ingendred of the Aſſe and of the Mare. The Mules that commeth of a Horſe and of a the Aſſe, are beaſtes full of ſtrength and labour.

The Aſſe that couereth the Mare bringeth forth afore her time, if ſhe before haue retained the horſe, but not elſe, the ſeuenth day the females ſhould be filled, after their foale is borne, the Males fatigated of labour, doth ſoner repleniſh the Females.

Some of them are not like to their Syres, and the Mule of her nature is barren, ſauing that in Capadocia they beare, by force of drinking wine, often times ẏ Mules ceaſe from caſting or ſtriking.

The Athenians knowing for a trueth a Mule to haue done ſeruice fourefcore yéers, did ordaine, that in the fields none ſhould deſturb him, neither in ẏ corne nor otherwiſe

The Oxen liue twenty yéres, and the Kine commonly fifteene yéeres, at fiue yeres they haue taken their ſtrength it is ſaid that to waſh them with warme water they wyll fatten, the ſtrength of the Bull is at three yéres: for to make them drawe, it is good to yoke them with a drawing Oxe, for he will teache the other.

In times paſt among the Romaines, it was eſtéemed as great offence to kill an Oxe, or to ſteale one, (becauſe of their ploughes,) as it was to kill a man.

The Bull requiring combat, ſheweth magnanimitie of courage and gentility, he turneth the head, lifteth vp the eares, remaineth on his foreféete, and maketh the duſt to flie with his hinder féete.

At Rome hath béene ſéene an Oxe ſpeake. The Oxe of Egypt hath a kyrnell called Apis vnder his tongue, and a white ſpot on the right ſide, which groweth as the hornes of the Moone. The nature of Sheepe is that they lyue not aboue nine or tenne yéres, the Males couple with the Females

males in the middeſt of May, til the middeſt of Auguſt, the Females beare a hundreth and fifty daies.

The Ram if the right genitorie bee bounde, maketh all Females, and if the left be bound in the ſeaſon, maketh all Males. If ye loke vnder the Tuppe or Rammes tongue he dooth ingender Lambes of the colour that the vaynes are, if they be of diuers colours, he ingendreth Lambes of diuers ſortes.

Alſo the mutation of waters, doth varifie the colour of Lambes. alſo the windes. It is eſtéemed not good to cut or geide Lambes before fiue monethes, and commonly the Females bring forth not aboue foure Lambes.

Goates conceiue commonly two kiddes, and ſometime foure, they beare fiue monethes as do théepe, they become barren with fatnes, & they ingender not before the fourth yéere, they conceiue in Nouember, for to be deliuered in March, when the trées beginne to budde: the Goate feareth cold, euery one of theſe beaſts haue not hornes, but the milke of thoſe that haue no hornes, is fatter then thoſe that haue, and thoſe that haue hornes, their age is knowne by the knots in their horns, they aſpire through the eares, and not by their noſe, and they are neuer without Feuers or Agues, becauſe of the heate of their bodies, which maketh them much ſubiect to lechery, they ſée as wel by night as by day, they haue all beardes on their chinne, if one of them be taken or driuen, all the reſt will marualle thereat if they croppe or bite a yong trée, it dieth, and if they lick an Oliue trée, it will drie away.

Among the ſwine the Sowe doth farrowe two times a yéere, and ſometime they haue twenty Pigges, but they cannot nourith ſo many: the tenth day ỹ Pigs haue teeth: in once knowing the Boze they are filled, but they double it for feare not to haue retained.

Some thinke that if they léeſe an eye that they wil ſone die, otherwiſe they liue til fiftéene or twenty yéeres, ỹ moſt fatteſt haue leaſt milke, they willingly wallow in ỹ dorte

and myre, and couch most on the left side, they fatten in fire dayes, they know their maisters house, and defende one another, for if that one cry, all the rest will runne thither.

Among the wilde Boares, the male hath great paine to acquaint him with the Female, and shée hath great dolour to make her yong ones: they are borne with téth, and are blacke.

In Arabia they can not liue, neither wilde nor yet tame.

Apes doo approch much to the sence of man, and their kinde is, to haue no tayles, these kinde of beasts, are much affectioned to their yong ones, they kéepe them or holde thē alwaies betwéne their armes or legges, before they breasts, whereby manie times they kill them: they haue beard on their chinne. And some in Ethiopia haue tailes that can liue no where els.

Of Hares there are diuers kindes, in the hye Mountaines, there are white ones, & in Winter they liue with snowe. It is said that a Hare is as olde as there are purgings or voydings in her belly, they haue both kindes, and ingender one with another, and the Hare alone is meate vnto men, beastes and foules, and therefore hée is euer in feare, and goeth more by night then by day.

Connies are of another kind, the Males haue great desire to eate the yong ones when they are borne, but the Female hideth them, and they make great multiplication.

Many sortes of beastes there are on the earth, that doo mingle one kind with an other.

Among the beasts, Origes haue the haire long alwayes, tending towardes the heade, and of other beastes the hayre tendeth towardes the tayle.

Mice are ingendred on the earth. We reade that when Hanibal had besieged a Towne, a Mouse was sold for two hundreth Crownes, the seller died for famine, & the buyer did escape the hunger. The old Mice are nourished of the yong ones, by great clemencie.

In Affrica there is neither Déere, wild Boares, Goates,

nor

nor Beares. In other places neither Wolues, nor Foxes. In some places there are no Hares, in other places no Conies. And in other places there is great diuersitie of beasts, that are not in other places.

The Scorpions or Serpents doe sooner hurt straungers, then the Countrey inhabitants.

The ninth Booke treateth of water beastes, and of Fishes.

IN the Sea there are many great beastes, aswell as on earth for the moisture thereof, and because it is more larger and bigger. Also there is many monsters and diuersitie in many fishes, for they couple in many kindes and there is the similitudes of all kind of beastes on the earth, and rather more.

Whales are the most greatest and grossest beastes in the Sea, there are of two hundreth yardes long. In many places there are rib bones of Whales of twenty yardes.

Alexander ỳ great was afraid to mæte them, least hys Nauy should haue perished. In the Sea there are Eles three hundred foote long.

In the night there commeth many fishes out of the Sea that wil eate the corne in the fields, & after returne again.

There is in the Sea Mermaides that haue bene seene, and some that haue the shape of men, and their voyce like vnto mens voice, hauing the body of mans shape, and the the lower partes scaled like fishes with a tayle.

And there are Wolues, Horses, Asses, Hogs and other sea beastes, as on the earth. If the fishes aspire and respire as other beastes, there are diuers opinions.

Plinie doth beleeue that the most part flæpeth & respireth, except those that haue no liuer, and in stæde of bloode haue humor.

The Dolphin is the most swiftest fish in the Sea, and most hardest to be taken: euery one followeth his like, they

 haue

haue yong in ten monethes in Sommer, and nourish them as do the Whales, the old ones carry the yong ones, and there is alwaies a great Dolphin, that followeth the little ones, they haue the tong mouing like a Hog.

Aboue the nature of other fishes, they loue yong children, and the sound of Instruments, they liue three hundreth yeeres, and they haue their greatnesse at tenne yeeres, they reioyce when one calleth them Symon, and they loue humaine voice.

Manie examples are both seene and reade of little children, that they haue carryed by Sea on their backs and brought backe againe without doing them any harme.

Shell fishes are so great in some places, that with their shelles they couer their houses.

The beastes of the Sea haue diuers clothinges, some are couered with leather, and with haire, as the Sea calfe, some onely with leather as the Dolphins, others with great thicke and harde shelles, other softer shelles, as Oysters, Cockles, and Muscles, that haue no heades, others with sharpe prickles, as the Ecchinus called the Sea Porcupen, others with scales, as Carpes and manie other fish, others with rough skinnes, with the which they shaue fine wood and Ivory, some with soft skinnes, and others that haue none.

The Sea calfe which is clothed with skinne and hayre, they ioyne Male and Female together as dogges, and they neuer haue but two at a burthen, they nourish their yong ones with their pappes or tettes, and are deliuered on the lande, and within twelue daies after they bring the to the Sea.

The Sea calfe, is more grieued and more constrained to sleepe then anie other beast, and therefore their skin put on a mans head, doth prouoke him to sleepe.

Great is the diuersitie of beastes, in some there is neyther bone nor thorne, and of many kinds there is no male.

Among the Fishes, the Females are greater then the Males,

Males, there are some that haue their scales tending towardes their heads, cleane contrary to ỳ nature of others.

Some there are that goe alwaies to slẽpe vpon the drie land.

The Whale maketh her yong ones aliue without egs.

Eeles liue cõmonly eight yeere, they will liue fiue daies without water, specially when the winde is at West, and lesse with other windes.

In Winter they couet dẽpe and cleare waters, and swimme in the bottome, they fẽde in the night, and they of all other fishes, flote not aboue water when that they are deade. In the Lake of Verone they are taken by thousandes. Some kinde of fishes rendreth their yong ones aliue, others that flye by the Sea, as the Sea swallow.

Some make egges and couer or sit on them, as doo the foules in the ayre, so doth the Sea kite, a foule called Lucerna, of the propertie of his name, seeketh ỳ maine Seas, whose tongue shineth or glistereth, as may wel be seene in a faire and calme night.

The Dragon of the Sea, as soone as she is taken and brought to land, she maketh incõtinently an entery or hole in the sande, that she might be lost. Some fishes haue no blood, and haue their heads in their bellies betwẽne theyr feete, & with their feete they cast meate into their mouthes.

The Sea Locusts hide themselues for the space of fiue monethes, and swimme in the spring time, they battaile betwẽne themselues with theyr hornes.

If they be put aliue into hote water for to seeth, they will be tender.

The Sea Crenices liue in Rockes and stony places, and there are very great ones.

In Sommer and in the Spring they fatten, and in the full Mone, and they augment & diminish with the Mone, they are of a long life, & they haue all eight feete. The Females haue the first foote folded or double, and the Males single, and they crẽpe as much backward as forward.

Cockles

Cockles haue two little hornes wherewith they saile the way, for they haue no eyes.

The fishes ioyne Male and Female, ioyning theyr bellies, then ỹ female runneth or swimmeth away, touching with her mussell the belly of the Male, and the males eate the Females Egges, for if all the Egges should profit, the Sea, Riuers, and Ponds, would be filled with fish, there would be such an innumerable multitude.

The Sea Woulf maketh her Egges on the lande, and couereth them with earth, and thirty dales after dooth vncouer them, and bringeth her yong ones into the Sea.

Some fish liue threescore yeare as by the experience of markes put on them. Some fishes there are that liue on the lande, when that in Sommer the Riuers and ponds are dryed vp, and some will goe feede in the corne, and on the lande, tarying for the water, and such is the nature of some, to liue on the earth with wormes.

There are certaine fishes with sharpe prickles on their backs, that will cut the line of fishers Nettes.

Other fishes that are called Sea starres, do burne other fishes by their great heate.

In the Sea there is warre among the fishes, as among the foule in the ayre, for one feedeth not with an other.

The tenth Booke treateth of the Foules of the Ayre.

IN Affrica and Ethiopia, there are birdes that are called Struthiocameli, as hie as a man on horsebacke, which do not forsake the earth, but runne faster then horses.

The Phenix liueth in Arabia, I say not that he is alone, but neuer man saw him eate, he liueth fiue hundreth yeres and in his age maketh a nest of the braunches of spyce trees, where in he dieth, and of his bones commeth a worme, the which afterwarde naturally becommeth a Phenix. He is as great as an Eagle, the feathers about

hys

his necke are of the colour of golde, the taile yellowe, and the surplus like to Azure.

Eagles there are of fire kindes, some liue with theyr praye on the earth, other in the water, that fishe with one sote, they haue the knowledge to take Whelks, and other shelled fish vp into the aire, & then let them fall, to breake their shelles, for to haue the fish, they cause the yong ones to loke vp into the Sun beames, and cast those out of the Neast that will not behold the Sunne, as bastardes: they die in their age, because that their vpper bill doth grow so long that they cannot eate, they fight against Beare and against the Dragons, and in flying they cast dust that they take vp on the land, in the eies of Crowes & other beastes for to blind them.

The Cuckoe resembleth to ỹ colour of the wode Doue, they are killed of others of their kinde, they chaunge theyr voice, and come in the spring time, and do alwaies bring vp their yong ones in other birdes nestes, specially in the nestes of stock Doues, she neuer lightly maketh aboue one egge, and very seldome two, because she knoweth that she is hated of all other birds. They think themselues very fayre, and dispraise others, and there is no flesh swéter thē theirs.

The Kite is alwayes a reuenging foule: it séemeth by the remouing of their taile, that they that haue learned to guide or gouerne the ships by the Helme, haue learned by her. Crowes will breake or cracke Nuttes, wyth often letting them fall in flying.

The Rauens ingender by the mouth, as some suppose, as do Doues: it is an euill token or signe when that they cry as though they were choked.

The night Owles do defende themselues from other foules, with their bill and clawes, because they are hated they flie in the night, in winter they slépe two monethes, and they haue nine maner of voyces.

Among the flying beasts, some haue fingers and nailes,

and other flatte & broade fete, as Geese, Ducks, swannes, and others liuing for the most part in the waters.

The proude Pecocke spreadeth abroade his fethers, specially against the Sunne, to make them shine, & then putteth them down together: his taile shedeth as ỳ leaues on trees, and commeth againe with the spring, when hee hath no taile, he doth hide himselfe as ashamed. at three yeres his taile beginneth to colour, and lieth xxv. yeeres, hys feete are fowle, and his voice fearefull.

The Cock knoweth the starres, and when the day dawneth he riseth, and goeth to rest when the Sunne is sette, by his crowing hée giueth warning of the houres in the night, and waketh those that go to their labour, he is king of beasts that are in the house of his bignes, & fighteth with his spurres: if he haue the mastery, he wil sing or crowe, yf he be vanquished he hydeth hymselfe: he is stoute in hys going, and maketh the Lyon afraid: he beholdeth the Sun more then any other bird: if he be kerued or gelded, hee will not crowe, being kerued he will soone ware fat. The Owle kéepeth the Romaines Capitol, it hath béene recited of a Owle that hath followed his master from Swecia, to Rome: their feathers are pluckt twice a yére, with Owle grease is made many good oyntments.

Cranes they flie hie, they doe elect one whome they follow, there are among them Sergeants, which make them kéepe order in their assemblies, in the night they slépe, the head vnder their wing, and one legge vnder their feathers and sustaine themselues with the other. Those that are appointed to make watch, holde a stone in one of their clawes, for to waken those that slépe, when he letteth the stone fall into the water.

The Storkes goe their wayes in the Sommer, and none knoweth whether, nor frō whence they come, as wel as Cranes, the one commeth in Sommer, and the other in winter, they assemble for to take their flight, but no man euer sawe their congregations, for ỳ is done in the night,

without

without noyse. They assemble in Asia at a certain day, and he that is last come, is killed and torne in peeces, and then they take their flight. The Swannes eate Serpents, and therefore there is as great paine to kill them, as to kyll a man, the yong ones do nourish the olde.

The Quailes come by night, and in daunger of mariners when they approche the land, because of their great multitude. In time of raine, or of a great winde, they neuer passe the Seas, in winter they cast their feathers, so doth the Turtle.

Swallowes line with flesh, they are so swift, and turne so suddainly, that no other foules can get them for to feede on, and they will feede in flying.

Swallowes tarry but halfe a yeere, some chaunge their voyces, and their feathers mount euery yeere. The Jay loueth to steale Gold and Siluer. In some places there are no Partriges. In Rhodes there are no Eagles.

At Rome in the house of Hercules, there entreth neither Dogge, nor flyes.

And so it is, that in many places there is great diuersitie of birdes.

Along the Sea coastes in some places there are byrdes that line with fish, and euery one of them maketh seauen Nestes, and in euery Nest yong ones, but their Nests are so hard, that they can scarce be broken, and there is no way into the nestes but one little hole for the Dame to come in and out, and their Nestes are of Thornes, that are ranged one against another, with earth and feathers, and they are seldome seene. There are Swallowes of diuers kindes there are some called Marlions ỳ make their nestes fire foote in the ground. Birdes haue meruailous great industrie, and knowledge in making their Nestes, with feathers, earth, and chaffe, haire, woll, mosse, and such like.

Also they carry water to temper it, and to fortifie it, by the which meanes their yong ones are sure & safe against the raine, the dames do clense and make cleane the nestes

from ordure, when their little ones are yong, and when they become great, they force them to come forth of their nestes for to be cleane.

And in India, some foules séke Hares skinnes to make their nestes.

The Partridge so maketh her nest, that the wylde beastes can not find them, and where she layeth her egges she hatcheth not her yong, fearing that her oft frequentation should be knowne.

The Female for the intemperancie of lust of the Male, séketh to deceiue him, because if she be vpon the nest, he will breake her Egges. The Males do fight, for the Females. At the cris or singing of the Female, the male runneth so blinded, that he will sometimes strike against the foulers head, he is so much subiect to imbicilitie, more then any other byrd.

The Female when she heareth any approch her yong ones, she faineth to haue her winges broken, that shee can not flie, and cryeth that she may be heard, for to retire the people and Dogges, to the ende they finde not their nests, and she flyeth a far off from her little ones, and they liue by common estimation, till fiftéene yéres.

The Doues are chaste and leaue not their dwelling and remaining place, if they are not without makes, they do suspect aduulterie: by this meanes they quarrell with their throte, and fight with their bill, the they flatter with their féete. The male is as carefull toward the yong ones, as the Female: at the first they bring their yong of the salt of the earth, for to temper their appetite, and they conceiue by the bill. The Pigeons and Turtles drinke as doo horses, without often pulling their bil out of the water when they drinke: they liue about eyght yéres, but the wylde Doues liue thirtie yéres.

The Sparrow liueth not aboue a yére, and the female liueth somewhat more, because of the frequentation that they haue together.

Birdes flie in diuers kindes, some goe, some leape, some runne, and some cast their feete forwarde before they flye, as Cranes and Storkes, and there are none but Drakes that flie bolt vpward at the first leape, others aduance the before they flye. Some haue no feete, and haue no rest but in their nest.

Hennes haue vnderstanding, and when they haue layde an Egge, they cackle and make a noyse.

The Cardnelis doth those thinges, that she is commaunded.

The Popingay can speake humaine speeche, they come from the Indians, they haue their head as hard as their bill they liue most commonly with Acornes, and they speake best that haue fiue clawes on their feete, they are taught secretly where as there is no other noises but the teachers.

Crowes haue béene séene speake, and call noble men by their names, specially one in Rome, which by that meanes was solemnely buried.

It is easier to tame a Lyon, an Eliphant, or any other great beast or foule, then to tame a Mouse or a Swallow.

Strabo was the first that did tage byrdes, which before had libertie in the Sky: he taught the way to fatten Capons, with meale and milke.

Among the birdes many haue foure feete, and some laye manie egges, some foure, and some two. They ioyne together in two maners, the Cranes with their height. And Hens and other Females the Cockes tread them downe. Some egges, and the most part are white, others coloured and others red, as the egges of Felants: and all kinde of Egges within are two colours, white and red.

Egges of fishes are round, and they haue no white, the Egges of feathered foules liuing on the water are rounde, and of others long: the yong ones come out of the shell at the rounde ende.

Horace saith that the longest egs haue the best sauour, & that Hen is best and most tenderest, that laieth round egs.

Some birds ingender at all times, as Hennes that laye euery day an egge, some two at a time, and some so manie that therewith they die.

In some places Doues ingender ten times in a yeere.

In Egipt the Turtle twice a yeere, and other birds but once a yeere.

As touching Egges, there is a red droppe in the middest of the yolke, the which maketh the birdes hart, and it is the first formed, and of the white is formed the body, and within the Egge the head is greater then the body, and lyeth with the surplus of the yolke: the twenty day he hath life and cryeth within the Egge, and then the feathers beginne to come.

The yong one in the Egge lyeth after this sort, it hath the head vnder the right forte, and the right wing vpon the head, and they grow on theyr feete, contrary to the nature of other beastes.

Ye ought not to giue a Henne aboue xvb. Egges to coue on, and those Chickens that are hatched about the beginning of the yeere, are the best.

For to sette Hennes to brode, take egges of ten dayes olde, for they are better then older, or more fresher, and yee ought to put odde: when the Henne hath coued foure dayes in loking on them in the Sunne, ye shall knowe whether they be good or no, or in putting them in warme water, for the good Egge will sinke to the bottome, and those that are putrified and naught, will floate and swimme. If the egges are neuer so little craised y are sette, they wel neuer proue

It is best to set Hennes to coue in the newe Moone, for if they are set in the wane of the Moone, or at the full, they wyll prouit little. When the weather is hote, Chickens will come within one and twenty dayes, and if it be colde, not til fiue and twenty dayes. If it thunder the egs y are coued will be lost, & also at the voice of the Kite or Puttock

The remedy against the thunder, is to put a naile in the Hennes nest, or els of the earth of a Cart wheele.

It

It hath bene recited of a Cock, which after the Hennes death hath atchieued coning, and by this meanes to ceasse from crowing.

The Ducke marualleth at the first to see her Ducklins, but after most carefully she calleth them together and lamenteth if she see them drowned in the water, and some there are that can make Chickens come in warme water as well as if the Egge were coued.

The pip commeth lightly vnto pullaine, betweene harnest and the vintage: for a remedy therefore, it is good to let them hunger, and to giue them little meate, or to giue them to eate Garlike and butter.

Doues they lay two egges, and if they lay three they wil hatch but twayne, they bring forth a Male and a Female, the Male first, and two dayes after the Female.

The Male is hatched in the day time, and the Female in the night, the yong Pigeons come forth of the shel twenty dayes after they are hatched, and the Female layeth Egs within fiue dayes after that she hath known ỳ Male. In sommer oftentimes they haue yong ones thrice in two monethes, for if the wether be hote, they conceiue in eightéene dayes, and therefore in the nest is found many times Egs and yong ones. And Pigeons conceiue at fiue monethes.

The Peacock at ỳ age of thrée yeres bringeth forth yong ones, the first yeere one, & euery yere after thée increaseth, the Male breaketh the Egs to haue the female at his pleasure, & therfore she hideth her egs, and for one Male, thée hath fiue Females: in thirty dayes she bringeth forth her yong ones. Gæse conceiue in the water, they make theyr Egs in the spring: it is necessary to giue them nine or eleuen egs to coue, at xxv. or xxx. dayes they are hatched, commonly Swannes or such like, coue thirty daies, the female Crowe alone coueth, and the Male feedeth her in the nest.

The Bat hath the members and wings as feathers, she bringeth two yong ones, ỳ which she nourisheth with the

milke

milke of her breastes.

Vipers do winde one about another in conceiuing, that they séeme to be but one Serpent, & the female conceiueth by sucking the Males head, which she putteth into hers.

Some Serpents make their Egges on the grounde, and then couereth them with earth, and the next yéere after bringeth forth theyr yong ones.

Men are more proner to lust and fornication in Winter then in Sommer, and women more in Sommer then in Winter.

Beastes haue societie, and know when the Female will haue the Male.

Among the foure footed beastes, their smelling bringeth the operation of lust.

The greater the beastes are, the fewer yong they bring forth, and the longer they beare them.

All beastes are replenished with the Male at one time though they bring neuer so many, and the yong ones lie in the females belly the ioyntes or knées against the belly.

But a yong Childe in the mothers Wombe hath hys face betwéene his knées, and is like a Cittie.

Rattes and Mice doo ingender by licking one anotherr, and it hath béene séene ẏ one hath made sixe score, so it commeth to passe that by this meanes there are so many bothe in the fieldes, and in mens houses.

The Salamander in touching the fire doth quench it as if it were Ise, and notwithstanding that she casteth by the mouth, which is like milke, if it touch any part of a man, the haire of his skinne wil fal away, they grow as the Eagle in the water, and among them there is neither male nor Female, and they neuer conceiue nor make egges nor yet haue yong.

Mans sence is perfect, but in séeing, the Eagle doth surmount him.

The Vulture to smell, and the Mole to heare, whatsoeuer is on the earth.

Fishes

Fiſhes doth but ſmell and ſée, and yet haue neither eare nor hole in the head.

Some fiſhes get their pray with their téeth, others with theyr féete, and others with ſucking and licking according to their nature.

Some liue by ſucking of venime, as Serpents, and Spiders, that haue neither blod nor heate, nor ſweat, and to them néedeth no meates.

Molues dw often times liue with earth.

Beaſtes dw fatten with drinking, and therefore ſalt for them is neceſſary.

Thoſe beaſtes that haue their téeth cloſe, dw lappe as Dogges in their drinking, and they that holde their téeth together dw ſowpe hume as dw Oxen and Horſes.

The Beare in drinking ſéemeth to byte the water.

In Affrica wilde beaſtes drinke not in the Sommer for default of water, and there are certaine beaſtes that neuer drinke, and yet they haue alwaies thirſt within the body.

There is that haue a bladder full of liquor, in drinking thereof one ſhall endure long without thirſt.

Birdes haue both amitie and warre among themſelues as well as beaſtes on the earth.

One robbeth from the other their neſtes, yong ones, Egges and meate.

All beaſtes hauing hart will ſléepe, booth on the earth and in the water.

A childe newe borne (to let him ſléepe long,) is to him nouriſhment, as he growes to age he ſléepeth leſſe, and yong Children dreame in their ſléeping.

The eleuenth Booke treateth of little Beastes.

NAture hath made moze meruailes, and hath giuen moze sence and vnderstanding to little beasts, wozthy of moze greater memozie then the great. They haue no blood, but instéede of blood haue humiditie and moysture in the body, which maketh them giue bothe sound and voice, to aspire and respire, they haue neither hart noz liuer, but only certaine bowels, and haue eyes & other sentements & sélings, their head moueth not without the body, vnlesse it be pulled off.

Among the which, the good flies oz hony Bées haue sence and labour foz the publike pzofite, they haue among them Pzinces, and conductours of their counsel, and maner how to behaue themselues in their frequentations. In the winter they are hidden, foz that they cannot resist the snowes, windes, and frostes, they make hony and ware, when they goe to their wozke they neuer léese any time.

First they wipe oz rubbe their Hyue with thinges that are bitter, as the Gum of trées, and other things foz to take the tast from other beasts of the swéetnesse of theyz hony: afterward they make their chambers oz dwellings, then they make their yong ones without cozruption, and after that they make their hony and ware, of flowres, & pzouide foode foz winter, otherwise bitter meate full of humoz seperated from hony.

On nights in their voyage, when they are from theyz wonted place to rest, they lie their belly vpward, to kéepe their wings from the dewe. The maner of their wozkes is to remaine some of them at the gate oz dooze of the Hyue, there to kéepe watch, as the custome is of a Castle: in the night they rest till the morning, except those that are appointed to watch, of the which one of them in the morning goeth about making a sound oz noise, as it were a Trúpet,

and

and then euery one departeth and flieth away, if the day be faire, otherwise they continue in their houses, & they know the disposition of times, the yong ones goe or flie abroade into the fieldes, & the old ones remaine to make the worke, or to deuide the rowmes within. Some bring the flowres to the entrie of their place, others do discharge it, & carieth it in, others bring water in their throte for to temper or giue moisture to their workes, and they deuide their offices.

Some do garnish, some pollish, some sucke, and others make ready fode of that which is brought in, for they liue together, and do not seperate, to the end, that equally their fode be deuided: they make double alleyes or pathes, some to come in at, and some to goe forth by: the most honny is in the hyghest rome.

If there chaunce to rise a great wind whylst they are in the fieldes, then they flie close to the grounde along ỹ hedges, and they take a little stone or earth to be more waighter, to the end the wind beare them not away, and lode their floures in their forefete against their breasts.

Those that are appointed maisters or ouerseers of their house, will chastice those that are negligent and slow.

They neuer file nor make filth in their Hiue they are so cleane. In the night their watch being set, they retyre into their lodging, and make a murmuring or noyse, still diminishing till that one maketh the last sounde or Trumpet, flying in the middest of them, and then they cease off all til the morning. First they make their common houses, and then the house of their king or Captaine whom they doo elect and choose.

Among these good flyes, there are others more greater without sting, which serue at the workes, and to chafe or warme the yong ones betwéne their fete, and they are straightly corrected, & if they faile, without any remission.

These make their king a faire house, pinacled like a Castle, seperated from others houses.

The lodgings of the cõmon sort, haue fyre roomes or cor-

ners for the worke of their fine séete, and they make them in close, darke, or rainie dayes, and at such times they fill the vpper Celles with honny, and in a faire and cléere day they goe to the fieldes.

The maner how the yong ones are borne, there is great difficultie, for they neuer couer one another. There was a Romaine that made a hiue of cléere lanterne hornes for to sée their worke, and it séemeth that they make little wormes, that become flyes, and before that they haue feathers, there is nothing that the dame desireth more to eate when their heads are pulled of.

Their king is chosen in euery swarme or company, and they chose him that is greatest: he is known, for he hath a spot in the forehead. If he goe or flie to the fieldes: the others follow him as his garde, and he goeth not out of the Hiue, vnlesse that all the rest do followe.

If he haue a wing broken or perished, hée goeth not out of the Hiue, he onely taketh no paines, but admonisheth them of their worke. If by aduise of counsell he commeth forth, euery one putteth their paine to serue him, and wyll carry him if he be weary. If he haue a sting, yet he vseth it not. When they intende to depart and leaue the hiue, certaine daies before, they murmure and make a noyse, and flye their way by tempests.

Oftentimes they be at strife for their bondes & flowres, or if one Hiue haue no fode, they will spoyle another, and their King doth defend them.

If there want vittailes, they kill or driue away those flyes that haue no sting. If their sting be once broken, they are tamed or faint hearted, as a gelded body, and can profit no more, such haue places a part for to retire them.

They hate shéepe, for they can scarce get out of theyr wooll. So they hate Crabbes or Crenices, and if there be any sodden nére to their place, the smell of them wyll make them die.

They haue many diseases, and if any of them die, they

bring

bring him out of their rowmes, and call him out of their Hiue as making of funeralles.

If their King die, they do more, for then they make such dolor and sorrow, that they do nothing. By this and by to much taking of their honny, they die often times.

They haue sence and vnderstanding to heare, and doo reioyce, and at the sound of a Vason they will assemble.

When their worke is finished they flye abroade, then returne to their Hiue or house. The age is seauen yeeres, they neuer touch any Carion, as Crowes, Kites, & other flyes doe. Their hony commeth as it were a sweate from heauen, spittle from the starres, or liquor from the ayre, when in the spring time the said moisture falleth on the leaues and the Dew, and the Bées receiueth it, and carieth it into their Hyue.

The hony at ỳ first is as cléere as water, it boyleth like newe wine, and purgeth, the twenty day it fatteneth, then it hardeneth, and casteth a little skinne like a scumme, ther is waies how to get the hony, for want of fode causeth the Bées to disperse and flie their wayes, or die, and to great abounndaunce maketh them vnprofitable, for they labour no more then is necessarie or nédeful, & therfore ỳ twelfth part is their portion that they ought to leaue them.

Of hony is made many medicinable things, seruing to sche one. Some leaue the tenth parte, and if it be not full but almost emptie, ye ought not to touch it.

That hony that cleaueth together or thrédeth, is not good, but when incontinently it breaketh in taking of it, it is a good signe.

Also the good smelling hony that hath a colour like gold, and swéete in the tast, is a signe of goodnesse. The wylde hony is not so good as the other.

Spiders and Spinners haue within them such fertilitie that they spinne beginning in the middest, and they make thréds very subtill. They make their yong ones like wormes.

Scorpions towards the East are very venemous, and they make little wormes like Egges, of which commeth their yong ones, but in Italy they do little harme. They byte or sting with their tayle.

Locustes or Grashoppers make Egges, they goe on the ground with their clawes. The Parthians do eate them.

Also Ants make Egges, of the which growe theyr yong ones: and as the good flyes do congregate their workes, so they hide their foode in the earth, for to liue with in the winter. They haue knowledge howe to deuide the great graine Acorne, and they drie them that are wet in ỳ Sommer, they worke by night in the full Moone, one commeth to another for their burthens, and it seemeth that in them is mutuall loue in the diligence of theyr worke.

Among other beastes they burie one another when they are dead.

The Butterflie commeth of a little worme in three dayes, she groweth also of wood wherein is humiditie.

There are beastes full of blod that die so sone as they are full, for behinde they haue no issue, they are ingendred vnder Oren, and sometime on Dogges.

In Cypres there grow in the furnaces, of flyes greate flying flyes, called Piralis or Piransta, ỳ die when they are out of the fire. And some there are called Hemorobios, that die that daie that they take life. Dead flies if they be hidde or buried in ashes will reuiue. All beastes haue theyr hornes hollow sauing at the very end, except the Dere.

Asses in India haue one horne. Man alone hath his eares vnmouable. Hares sleepe with bys eyes open, so doo many men which the Greekes call Corybantia.

The eyes of yong Swallowes wyll come againe, if they be pulled out.

The eyes of man principally doth shewe loue, furor, folly, and wysedome.

Great eyes signifie small witte or discretion. The heart liueth first, and dieth last.

A man

A man hath eight ribs on a ſide, the Hog ten, the Serpent thirty. Among foules the Watte hath teeth and no other. Man groweth till he be xxi. yéeres old. Blood preſerueth the life of euery perſon: that being gon: no remedie but death. They that haue the thickeſt and fatteſt blod are the ſtrongeſt. They that haue it moſt fine and cléere are the wiſeſt. They that haue leaſt are fearefull.

The blod of an Aſſe is moſt fatteſt. The blod of a Bull will ſone ware hard. The blod of Déere and Goates is not thicke nor hardneth not.

Man alone will chaunge his colour euen in a moment. The Man that is hairie is inclined to filthy luſt.

If a mans hayre do not grow nor hys beard, it is a ſigne that he is barren, ſo is the woman that hath no haire growing on her body.

The haire of a mans beard commeth not as the graſſe in the field that is mowed, but it proceédeth from the rote.

There is no Male that hath any appearaunce of breaſts but man: a woman hath two in her ſtomacke, the Cowe hath foure in her belly, Goates & Shéepe two, the Sowes ten, and ſome twelue. Euery Pigge knoweth the dugge that they haue béene nouriſhed wyth.

Whales, and Sea calues nouriſh their yong ones with milke of theyr breaſts.

A womans milke is vnprofitable before the ſeauen monthes. A Cowe hath no milke before ſhe hath hadde a calfe. The Aſſe hath milke when ſhee beginneth to beare. And to let the yong Aſſe take the dams milke before two dayes is daungerous.

Certaine dames of Rome did bathe themſelues in Aſſes milke, for it maketh their ſkinne ſmoth and white.

Milke of Goates is worſe to make chéeſe then ỳ milke of Kine. The milke of beaſtes hauing aboue foure breaſtes is vnprofitable to make chéeſe, and that of two breaſtes is better.

The chiefeſt and beſt chéeſes are made in Italy.

Zoroaſtes

Zoroastes liued twenty yéres with chéese without feeling age.

Man hath two féete of one length and measure, and two armes with two handes, The thombe and the little finger are of one measure, the other two also of a measure, & that in the middest is longer. Euery finger hath thrée ioyntes, and they shut or bowe inward & not outward, the thombe hath but two that bowe in like manner.

The Ape is the beast that most approcheth the fashion of féete, hands, nose, and eares to man for with the forefeete he fœdeth, and hath the bowels like to mans.

At thrée yéres manne hath taken halfe his growth of height. He hath the knées and armes contrary in bowing, the one forward the other backward.

Beastes that ingender their lyke, bowe theyr knées, backwarde, and those that make egges, forwarde. Nayles grow vnto eche one, yea vnto dead men as well as theyr beardes.

Birdes that haue clawes and one at the héele, stretche their féete toward their taile in flying.

All beastes haue féete in number equall. Flyes haue sixe and so haue Locustes or Grashoppers that leape, because that their hinder féete are long.

The genitors of Wolues, Foxes, and Rammes are of bone. Boxes haue them ioyning, and Sheepe haue them hanging.

The taile of fishes serueth to conduct them, & so it dooth to other beastes, and all haue tayles except man and the Ape. Those beastes haue voyce that haue lunges and arteries. Others make but a sound or noyse, and murmure inward.

A Childe neuer rendreth voice till he be wholly out of the mothers wombe. They that soonest speake latest goe.

The voices of men are diuers, as well as their similitudes and likenesse, and we vnderstand them before we sée them. The voyce of men is more graue then the voice of women.

women. Members that grow out of time are vnprofitable, as the fift finger.

There was one that had two eyes behind the head, but he sawe nothing. It is a vaine thing saith Aristotle to iudge any person by signes. Often-times commeth iudgements of short life, that is to wit, few teeth, very long fingers, colour like to lead, and other thinges.

The contrary signes of long life, is to croke the shoulders, on one hand two strikes along, to haue more then xxvii. teeth, great eares.

Great fore heads signifieth a stout and manly courage, little fore-head, lightnesse, a round fore-head, wrath. If the browes be straight it signifieth imbecilitie. If they bende towards the nose, bashfulnesse. If they bende towardes the cheekes, signifieth a mocking person. If they bend wholy toward the eyes, malice and enuie. Long eyes signifie malice: The greatnesse of the eares signifieth a foolish babler. The breath of a Beare is naught, and worse a Lyons.

The Serpent flieth the breath of the Elephant, and the burning of Hartes horne.

The home Bæs oyle being cast on them, dye. The Scithians in their warres, temper their Dartes heads in humaine blood, and in Vipers poyson, and if they strike anie therewith, there is no remedy but death.

The best foode for man is to eate of one meate at one time or meale, the accumulating of sauours is pestiferous, and Wine maketh a smelling or stinking breath, if it bee not tempered. With great difficultie shall a man digest that which is taken greedily, excessiuely, or hastily.

There is more paine in the stomack to digest in Sommer, then in Winter, and in age more then in youth.

The vomitings that are made after excesse, maketh the body cold, are hurtfull to the eies and teeth.

A mans boote groweth and waxeth grosse, to vse sweete thinges, fatte meates, and good drinkes. A man may easely liue seauen daies without drink.

Butter allwageth hunger and thirſte: neuertheleſſe thinges exceſſiuely taken are hurtfull, & therfore it is good to diminiſh that away which hurteth.

The twelfth Booke treateth of ſweete ſmelling Trees.

TRées haue life which they take of the earth. There are many ſtraunge trées in diuers countries, which vnto ſome are vnknowne.

In ſome places they water fine trées at the rote with Wine, the which profiteth much the rotes.

The Parthians which haue trées bearing woll, of the which is made fine Cotton cloth, as it is ſaide, haue a Tree bearing Apples, but the fruite is not to be eaten, but they haue a meruailous ſmell, ſo haue the barkes, the which being in your Cheſt among your apparell, caſteth a ſweet ſauour or ſmell: and this tree hath alwaies fruit, ſome growing, ſome dying, and ſome ready to gather, and the graftes of this tree will take in no other countrey.

In India there is both wood & trées that will not burne in the fire. There hath alſo beene ſeene a Figge tree of a great height, the braunches of the ſame tree to ſpread fiftie paces, and it hath leaues ſo broade, that the Sun beames can not by any meanes enter betweene, and therefore the fruite of this tree can not die, but the ſhadowe of the ſame is very delectable.

There is alſo in the Indies, Apple trées which haue the leaues three cubites long, and two broade, bearing ſuch great fruit, that foure men can ſcarce eate one Apple. The trées name is Pala, the Apples name Aripa.

Pepper groweth on little trées as doth Ieniper.

In the Indies it is ſometimes mingled with Ieniper berries of that Countrey, which haue ſome ſtrength, but no ſuch taſte: it groweth almoſt white, but for to laſt it is dryed in the ſmoke, which cauſeth it to be black, and wyth

the

the shrubbes of the same tree dryed in the Sunne, is made long Pepper.

There are other trees which in the morning after the dewe, rendereth a certaine kind of honny.

In Arabia there are trees which never call theyr leaves. Others that have their floures, that beginneth in the morning at the Sunne rising to open, and at hie none they are opened, & after none they beginne to close, and so remaine all night till the morning, and the Paylauntes of that countrey say that the tree sleepeth.

There is the tree of Nardas, the which casteth a marualous sweete smell or odour.

And in Arabia of trees grow Frankencense and Mirre. Frankensence groweth in a Forrest of Arabia, in a fruitfull grounde, full of Fountaines pertayning to dyuers persons.

It is a hanging matter among them to steale any thing.

The men do purifie themselues, and abstayne from women for a certaine space, to take or gather the Frankensence, otherwyse they can not profite.

On this side the Sea it is mingled with a kinde of Rosen which is like, but the difference is knowne by the colour, by the breaking, and by the fire, for Frankensence will soner burne, and is soner broken with your teeth.

Also there is in those woodes of Arabia, trees bearing Myrre, and the Mastick.

The Sabians burne no other wood, wherefore they are wearie of their smell.

In the Sea of Arabia groweth the Margets and other precious stones.

Synamon is the barke of a little tree, which groweth in great quantitie in base Ethiopia, in full places among the bushes, the best is that of the highest branches, the worst is that that is nerest to the rote. When there is any dewe in the Sommer it is gathered by great difficultie.

The tree hath no smell whē it is greene, & it is gathered

from the Sunne rising, to the Sunne setting.

The shippes remaine sixe monethes for their fraught. That that is carried into this countrey of Ethiopia to sell them, is Glasses, vessels of Copper, and Brasse, Woollen cloth, and Linnen.

The worst barke or pelle, is that that is soft and white.

Baulme groweth onely in the province of Iudea, in two Gardens of the Kings, ỹ one containing about ten Akers, the other lesse, and it commeth of little trées not foure foote long, growing after the manner of a Vine, it resembleth and is nére to the taste of Wine, red in colour and taste, the fruite is cutte with a knife of glasse, stone, or bone, for the braunche dieth to be cut with Iron, and it is cutte to take away the superfluities, then in the season the barke is onelie cutte, and then commeth out the sweat by small droppes. This experience is true, that if any of it be spilt vpon any apparell, it will neuer staine.

There is daunger in Wormes, for they will marre the Trée. Alexander the great in a Sommers daie filled a little Viall of one Trée.

Ginger groweth in the earth, and is rootes.

The thirteenth Booke treateth of straunge Trees.

THe sweete ointments, perfumes, and smellings, are made of these trées. Some for the pleasure of others buy them déere, for they that carry them, haue not the smell & pleasure, but it is for the smell of others which is great vanitie.

Palmes are in diuers kindes, and there are none fruitfull but toward the East, for they make wines: and as in trées and leaues there are Male and Female, so there is also in these.

The Male buddeth within the roote, and the female outwarde.

They

They beare euery yere Apples, and when the tre is cut the rote casteth againe.

The Cedar groweth in Siria, of which commeth the soueraigne rote. That that flourisheth beareth no fruit, and that that fructifieth beareth no floure, and the wood lasteth perpetually.

The Figge trees in Egipt are like to Mulberie trees, the fruite commeth foure times a yere, against the woode and not against the braunches.

There are many vnknowne trees, specially those that haue the good Gum. There are made Cordes or Ropes of this tre.

At Rome haue bene founde bookes of Philosophie in a Sepulchre betweene two stones, couered with Cedar wood that had laine there fiue hundreth thirty fiue yeres without harme, for the Cedar neuer rotteth, and there is no woode so good to make workes.

There are Cedar trees so high that ye can not see the tops, and so great y there was presented to Tiberius Cæsar a Table that was foure fote large, and sixtie fote long.

Lotten or Celtis is a tre in Affrica, the fruite of which is so sweete that it healeth all paines in the belly. and out of that fruit being bruised or prest, commeth wine that wil not continue aboue ten daies.

Pomegranets there are of diuers kindes, swet, sower, and wimish. The pell of the sower ones, are good and best to tanne skinnes, and the floures are good for Dyars.

The Thorne that is called Royal, groweth in one day, and kepeth wine from beeing naught.

Cicisus is a singuler tre, the wood is good to all beastes, as well Sheepe as others. If it be sodden in water, it rendreth to Nources that drinke it, plenty of milke, & maketh the children more sure and more greater, and maketh Hennes to lay Egges. Vpon the floure of this tre a flye will neuer sitte.

Many other straunge trees there are in the Sea, that

will breake like glasse, & others that are as hard as stones, and many other trées that are in the Ilandes of the Sea, which we haue not heere, and which vnto vs are also vnknowne.

The foureteenth Booke treateth of Trees and fruitfull Plants.

In times past men were wonte to haue many pleasaunt trées, of the which nowe there is no mention, for euery one studieth couetousnesse.

The Wine groweth of wilde plantes, and among all other plants it is the principallest fruite, and there are many kindes, and euery yéere it must be cut, or els otherwyse it would compasse a whole towne.

Wine is the blod of the Earth, it being taken within a mans body is hote, and without it is colde, it is both comfortable and profitable to a man, if it be taken measurably, otherwise it is very hurtfull.

Alexander the great did vanquish the whole worlde, and yet could not so well keepe himself, but was ouercome with the force of Wine.

Wine is not permitted to the wyues of Rome.

We reade that King Romulus did pardon and forgiue a Senatour of Rome called Ignatius Mecenius, which had killed his wife with a Clubbe, for that she was found drinking wine out of a tunne.

And therefore Cato did ordaine that women and maydens should be kissed of theyr parents and kinsfolke, to the ende they should knowe whether they did smell of Wine or no.

Marcus Varo writeth of a Consull which neuer made banquet, nor had at his table more at one time then at an other, for feare of two much drinking.

In times past at Rome the price was set on wine, to the ende that little should be drunke, but since Cæsar made

great

great banquets, which gaue occasion to make prouision at Rome for all kind of wynes. Wine alone serueth to make medicines.

There is wyne made of Peares, Apples, and of other trées which they vse toward the East.

Some make Wyne of hearbes, of water and hony sodden, which in Wales is called Mecheglyn, that will laste fiue yéares, or with hony and vineger, which is called Oximell.

The small Wines ought to touch the grounde for to bée the better kept, but not the good. The flower of white wine is good, and that of red is naught. By drunkennesse men reueale their secrets, and make debates.

The fifteenth Booke treateth of Trees bearing fruite.

The Olive trée groweth not néere the Sea, nor in places too hote nor too colde: they muste be cut like Vines. The Olive oyle is of a better sauour when the Olives beginne to ripe, but there is not so much when they beginne to be black, but that is the time to take them, and of their ripenesse. There is more paine to make Oyle then wyne.

The Olive hath stone, oyle and flesh, the gréene are bytter, by drying they become lesse though ỳ the heate is cause of Oyle. The liquor of the Olive is the Oyle, but it lasteth not as doth wine, for it is best the first yéere.

Some there are that tarry til the Olives fall from trées, for it hurteth the trées againe the yéere folowing, to be cut, broken, or smitten.

Olives before they are ripe will be kept with salt, after that they haue béene in hote water.

If the Olive be not cleane, it is washed and dryed, three or foure dayes, and seasoned with salt.

There is Oyle made of many thinges, of Nuttes, of Acornes,

Acornes of small graines, of sweete smelling trées, of Gum that serueth for medicines, of Almonds, Chestnuts, and diuers other things, according to the Countries. Apples and Peares ought to be kept in a drie & colde place, and for them the North wind is good, and no other winds, when the wether is faire they shoulde be put on hay, seperated one from another for to take the aire, and they ought to be gathered before the full Moone.

Nuttes make a sound or ratling in falling, when they are ripe, and among other fruites they are parted in foure within, with a little skinne betwéene both. They will kéepe gréene, being put in earthen pottes, in the earth, and with them is made good Oyles.

Chestnuttes, are a kind of Maste, and it is meruaile that nature hath so closed them in shelles.

Mulberies staine a bodies fingers, and they are of three colours, at the first they are white, after that become red, and when they are ripe then they are black.

Cheries will kéepe dried with the Sunne, as Oliues. There are many relessings in fruites, as swéete, watrish, sower, bitter, gréene, salt, brackish, fatte, and diuers others, among the which there are ẏ haue many tastes together.

The Wines are swéete and sower, pricking. Milke is swéete and fatte, but there are thrée principall Elements, without sauour and without smell, as water, fire, and the ayre. The Laurell is dedicated to triumphes, and Emperours beare thereof on their heads, principally because it kéepeth the persons from thunder.

The sixteenth Booke treateth of wylde trees.

THe Acornes commeth of Oke trées of diuers sortes, for some there are better then others, and in time of famine ẏ good Acornes dried may be grinded to make bread. Acornes be most swéetest when that they are newe,

newe, and roasted in the imbers.

The Oake is best for to build withall, either houses or shippes, because it will longest last.

If an Oake tree be smitten with the thunder, it beareth fewe Acornes or none, and is so bitter, that no beaste will eate thereof but Hogges, and when they are very hungry.

The Beeche tree, beareth a kinde of Maste the which reioyceth the Hogges being fedde with them, their flesshe is sone sodden, and very profitable for the stomack.

Taxus is a tree like vnto a Pyne tree.

In Arcadia it is so venemous that no beaste dare sleepe vnder the shaddow of it, nor eate thereof.

The Cuppes that are made of this wood to put Wine in are venemous.

It is sayd that the venome of this wood ceaseth, when there is nayled therein a nayle of brasse.

An Elme tree, the leaues thereof is mortiferous to Mares, but it hurteth not the beastes that shaddow vnder it, to drinke the liquor of it, is good against the byting of Serpents, for neuer Serpent resteth vnder the shaddowe thereof, and he that will compasse a Serpent about a fire with the leaues of this tree, the Serpent will rather take the fire then escape through those leaues.

The Tilia of some called the Teybe, hath Male and Female, for the Female alone beareth flowers and seede. The iuyce of the barke and leaues is sweete, but no beaste will eate of the fruite, betweene the barke and the wood there are manie little thinne pelles or skinnes, with the which are made Ropes.

The Maple if it were so great and so high as the Cedar, should be preferred because of his properneste.

With this tree is made Tables being of a blackish colour.

The Bore tree spreadeth very large and thicke, and is very proper because of hys shaddow.

There are certaine wylde trees, that neuer lese theyr

leafe, as the Cedar, the Jeniper, the Holly tree, and others.

The Jeniper for his leafe hath a sharpe pricke or thorne.

There are certaine places in Egypt whereas some trees will not grow.

Other trees there are that leaue their leaues soner then the rest, and the difference thereof commeth, for that their fruite is soner ripe then others: but Almonde trees, the Esshe, and others, haue their fruite with the first, and take their leaues with the last.

The Mulberie tree bringeth her fruite late, and falleth her leaues with the first.

The trees after the manner of beastes, do conceiue in Januarie with the wynde, some soner then others, and after a straight winde, beginneth the floures to appeare, and nourish the fruite.

Vines in some places beareth twice a yere. The rootes are diuers, according to the diuersitie of trees.

Esculus as writeth Virgil is a tree, that hath such profunditie or depenesse in the earth, as it hath aboue the ground in height.

The Ciper tree is slow in growing, without the ground be flat and fertile, then it spreadeth very large and long.

And thus to conclude, I finish this Abstracte, till further occasion shall serue, giuing God most hartie thankes for these his benefites and gifts giuen for the vse of mankind. To whom be all honour and prayse for euer and euer.

Amen.

FINIS.

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